REPORT OF THE AUDIT OF THE ESTILL COUNTY FISCAL COURT

For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009



CRIT LUALLEN AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

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To the People of Kentucky
Honorable Steven L. Beshear, Governor
Jonathan Miller, Secretary
Finance and Administration Cabinet
Honorable Wallace Taylor, Estill County Judge/Executive
Members of the Estill County Fiscal Court

The enclosed report prepared by Simon, Underwood, & Associates, PSC, Certified Public Accountants, presents the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Estill County, Kentucky, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2009, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements.

We engaged Simon, Underwood, & Associates, PSC to perform the audit of these financial statements. We worked closely with the firm during our report review process; Simon, Underwood, & Associates, PSC evaluated Estill County's internal controls and compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

Respectfully submitted,

Crit Luallen

Auditor of Pubic Accounts

Enclosure



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AUDIT EXAMINATION OF THE ESTILL COUNTY FISCAL COURT

June 30, 2009

Simon, Underwood & Associates PSC has completed the audit of the Estill County Fiscal Court for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009.

We have issued unqualified opinions on the governmental activities, business-type activities, each major fund, and aggregate remaining fund information of Estill County, Kentucky. We have also issued an unqualified opinion on Estill County's compliance with requirements applicable to its major federal program: Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CFDA #97.040).

Financial Condition:

The fiscal court had total net assets of \$6,594,914 as of June 30, 2009. In its governmental activities, fiscal court had unrestricted net assets of \$237,884 with total net assets of \$6,590,903 as of June 30, 2009. The business-type activities had total net assets of \$4,011. The fiscal court had total debt principal as of June 30, 2009 of \$990,209 with \$244,216 due within the next year.

Report Comments:

2009-1	The Fiscal Court Did Not Account For Encumbrances And Unpaid Obligations
2009-2	The Fiscal Court Did Not Approve A Salary Schedule
2009-3	The Fiscal Court Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties For Occupational Tax Collections
2009-4	The Fiscal Court Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties Over Receipts
2009-5	The Fiscal Court's Interfund Transfers Did Not Agree To Approved Amounts
2009-6	The Fiscal Court Should Maintain Complete And Accurate Capital Asset Schedules To
	Comply With GASB 34 Requirements And Inventory Capital Assets Periodically
2009-7	The Fiscal Court Did Not Make Timely Payments To Vendors And Did Not Approve Grant
	Expenditures Properly
2009-8	The Fiscal Court Should Improve Controls Over Grants

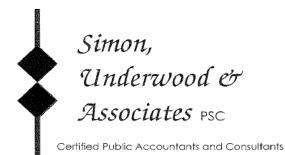
Deposits:

The fiscal court's deposits were insured and collateralized by bank securities.

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CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE - LOCAL GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM



To the People of Kentucky
Honorable Steven L. Beshear, Governor
Jonathan Miller, Secretary
Finance and Administration Cabinet
Honorable Wallace Taylor, Estill County Judge/Executive
Members of the Estill County Fiscal Court

Independent Auditor's Report

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Estill County, Kentucky, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2009, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements, as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Estill County Fiscal Court. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the standards applicable to financial audits contained in <u>Government Auditing Standards</u> issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and the <u>Audit Guide for Fiscal Court Audits</u> issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts, Commonwealth of Kentucky. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

As described in Note 1, Estill County, Kentucky, prepares its financial statements in accordance with the modified cash basis, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Estill County, Kentucky, as of June 30, 2009, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, thereof for the year then ended in conformity with the basis of accounting described in Note 1.

The County has not presented the management's discussion and analysis that the Governmental Accounting Standards Board has determined is necessary to supplement, although not required to be a part of, the basic financial statements. The budgetary comparison information is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information required by (GASB). We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the budgetary comparison information. However, we did not audit it and express no opinion on it.

To the People of Kentucky
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Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise Estill County, Kentucky's basic financial statements. The accompanying supplementary information, combining fund financial statements, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by U.S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, Audits of States, Local Governments and Non-Profit Organizations, and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. The combining fund financial statements and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

In accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>, we have also issued our report dated November 30, 2009 on our consideration of Estill County, Kentucky's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u> and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

Based on the results of our audit, we present the schedule of findings and questioned costs, included herein, which discusses the following report comments:

- 2009-1 The Fiscal Court Did Not Account For Encumbrances And Unpaid Obligations
- 2009-2 The Fiscal Court Did Not Approve A Salary Schedule
- 2009-3 The Fiscal Court Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties For Occupational Tax Collections
- 2009-4 The Fiscal Court Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties Over Receipts
- 2009-5 The Fiscal Court's Interfund Transfers Did Not Agree To Approved Amounts
- 2009-6 The Fiscal Court Should Maintain Complete And Accurate Capital Asset Schedules To Comply With GASB 34 Requirements And Inventory Capital Assets Periodically
- 2009-7 The Fiscal Court Did Not Make Timely Payments To Vendors And Did Not Approve Grant Expenditures Properly
- 2009-8 The Fiscal Court Should Improve Controls Over Grants

Smow, Undermord & Associates PSC

November 30, 2009

ESTILL COUNTY OFFICIALS

For The Year Ended June 30, 2009

Fiscal Court Members:

Wallace Taylor County Judge/Executive

Greg Hall Magistrate
Darrell Johnson Magistrate
Gerald Rader Magistrate

Other Elected Officials:

Rodney Davis County Attorney

Jim Morriss Jailer

Sherry Fox County Clerk

Charlene Baker Circuit Court Clerk

Gary Freeman Sheriff

Jeff Hix Property Valuation Administrator

Tony Murphy Coroner

Appointed Personnel:

Teresa Sparks Deputy County Judge/Executive

Laura Ann Rogers County Treasurer

Laura Ann Rogers Occupational Tax Collector

Christine Brandenburg Finance Officer



ESTILL COUNTY STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

ESTILL COUNTY STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

	Primary Government					
	Go	vernmental		ness-Type		
		Activities	Ac	tivities		Totals
ASSETS						
Current Assets:						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	237,884	\$	4,011	\$	241,895
Total Current Assets		237,884		4,011		241,895
Noncurrent Assets:						
Capital Assets - Net of Accumulated						
Depreciation						
Construction In Progress		661,953				661,953
Land and Land Improvements		645,000				645,000
Buildings		1,915,177				1,915,177
Equipment		1,180,818				1,180,818
Vehicles		611,442				611,442
Infrastructure		2,328,838				2,328,838
Total Noncurrent Assets		7,343,228				7,343,228
Total Assets		7,581,112		4,011		7,585,123
LIABILITIES						
Current Liabilities:						
Revenue Bonds		9,878				9,878
Financing Obligations		234,338				234,338
Total Current Liabilities		244,216				244,216
Noncurrent Liabilities:						
Revenue Bonds		59,621				59,621
Financing Obligations		686,372				686,372
Total Noncurrent Liabilities		745,993		,		745,993
Total Liabilities		990,209				990,209
NET ASSETS						
Invested in Capital Assets,						
Net of Related Debt		6,353,019				6,353,019
Unrestricted		237,884		4,011		241,895
Total Net Assets	\$	6,590,903	\$	4,011	\$	6,594,914



ESTILL COUNTY STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

ESTILL COUNTY STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

For The Year Ended June 30, 2009

		Program Revenues Received						
Functions/Programs Reporting Entity		Expenses		arges for Services	G	Operating Frants and ntributions	_	Capital rants and ontributions
Primary Government:	· '-					_		
Governmental Activities:								
General Government	\$	1,713,412	\$	15,350	\$	1,195,903	\$	223,021
Protection to Persons and Property		1,370,616		200,753		297,742		852,418
General Health and Sanitation		107,499		173,349				
Social Services		158,225				207,056		
Recreation and Culture		8,223						
Roads		692,296						
Interest on Debt		54,545						
Capital Projects		233,780						12,083
Total Governmental Activities		4,338,596		389,452		1,700,701		1,087,522
Business-type Activities:								
Jail Canteen		11,728		12,845				
Total Business-type Activities		11,728		12,845				
Total Primary Government	\$	4,350,324	\$	402,297	\$	1,700,701	\$	1,087,522

General Revenues:

Taxes:

Real Property Taxes
Personal Property Taxes
Motor Vehicle Taxes
Other Taxes
Excess Fees
In Lieu Tax Payments
Licenses and Fees
Miscellaneous Revenues

Total General Revenues Change in Net Assets Net Assets - Beginning (Restated)

Net Assets - Ending

ESTILL COUNTY STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES - MODIFIED CASH BASIS For The Year Ended June 30, 2009 (Continued)

Net (Expenses) Revenues and Changes in Net Assets

and Changes in Net Assets Primary Government								
	Governmental Business-Type Activities Activities Totals							
\$	(279,138)	\$	\$ (279,138					
	(19,703)		(19,703					
	65,850		65,850					
	48,831		48,831					
	(8,223)		(8,223					
	(692,296)		(692,296					
	(54,545)		(54,545					
	(221,697)		(221,697					
	(1,160,921)		(1,160,921					
		1,117	1,117					
		1,117	1,117					
	(1,160,921)	1,117	(1,159,804					
	262,452		262,452					
	2,025		2,025					
	65,463		65,463					
	1,194,626		1,194,626					
	135,615		135,615					
	35,270		35,270					
	14,618		14,618					
	176,373		176,373					
	1,886,442		1,886,442					
	725,521	1,117	726,638					
	5,865,382	2,894	5,868,276					
\$	6,590,903	\$ 4,011	\$ 6,594,914					



ESTILL COUNTY BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

ESTILL COUNTY BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

	General Road Fund Fund		Jail Fund		CSEPP Fund		
ASSETS							
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	20,783	\$ 3,662	\$	1,198	\$	91,977
Total Assets		20,783	3,662		1,198		91,977
LIABILITIES							
Promissory Notes		100,014					
Total Liabilities		100,014					
FUND BALANCES							
Reserved for:							
Encumbrances			4,975		11,135		108,575
Unreserved:							
General Fund		(79,231)					
Special Revenue Funds			(1,313)		(9,937)		(16,598)
Total Fund Balances		(79,231)	3,662		1,198		91,977
Total Liabilities and							
Fund Balances	\$	20,783	\$ 3,662	\$	1,198	\$	91,977

ESTILL COUNTY BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS June 30, 2009 (Continued)

011107 570		,	Non-		Total
911/CMRS		Major			ernmental E
	Fund	<u>Funds</u>			Funds
\$	91,391	\$	28,873	\$	237,884
	91,391		28,873		237,884
					100,014
					100,014
					124,685
					(79,231)
	91,391		28,873		92,416
	91,391		28,873		137,870
\$	91,391	\$	28,873	\$	237,884

Reconciliation to Statement of Net Assets:

Total Fund Balances	\$ 137,870
Amounts Reported For Governmental Activities In The Statement	
Of Net Assets Are Different Because:	
Capital Assets Used in Governmental Activities Are Not Financial Resources	
And Therefore Are Not Reported in the Funds.	10,013,134
Accumulated Depreciation	(2,669,906)
Long-term debt is not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, is not	
reported in the funds.	
Financing Obligations	(820,696)
Revenue Bonds	(69,499)
Net Assets Of Governmental Activities	\$ 6,590,903



ESTILL COUNTY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

ESTILL COUNTY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

	General Fund	Road Fund	Jail Fund	CSEPP Fund
REVENUES				
Taxes	\$ 1,524,567	\$	\$	\$
In Lieu Tax Payments	11,478	23,792		
Excess Fees	135,615			
Licenses and Permits	14,618			
Intergovernmental	125,124	973,486	89,660	849,042
Charges for Services	211,917		14,371	
Miscellaneous	492,918	8,950		3,217
Interest	7,974	145	33	
Total Revenues	2,524,211	1,006,373	104,064	852,259
EXPENDITURES				
General Government	818,863			
Protection to Persons and Property	416,716		478,512	858,371
General Health and Sanitation	67,946			
Social Services	145,551			
Recreation and Culture	3,220			
Roads		1,009,830		
Debt Service	169,135	126,084	13,990	
Capital Projects				
Administration	497,385	172,748	80,864	51,725
Total Expenditures	2,118,816	1,308,662	573,366	910,096
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over				
Expenditures Before Other				
Financing Sources (Uses)	405,395	(302,289)	(469,302)	(57,837)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers From Other Funds	284,061	119,550	467,500	
Transfers To Other Funds	(603,050)	(240,000)		
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(318,989)	(120,450)	467,500	
Net Change in Fund Balances	86,406	(422,739)	(1,802)	(57,837)
Fund Balances - Beginning (Restated)	(165,637)	426,401	3,000	149,814
Fund Balances - Ending	\$ (79,231)	\$ 3,662	\$ 1,198	\$ 91,977

ESTILL COUNTY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS For The Year Ended June 30, 2009 (Continued)

911/CMRS Fund	Non- Major Funds		Total Governmental Funds		
\$	\$	6,410	\$	1,530,977 35,270 135,615 14,618	
99,675		454,606 3,720 12,665 136		2,491,918 329,683 517,750 8,288	
99,675		477,537		5,064,119	
280 34,974		18,128 127,535 37,953 12,674 79,468 27,689 233,780 2,853		836,991 1,915,828 105,899 158,225 82,688 1,037,519 309,209 233,780 805,855	
64,701		540,080 (62,543)		5,485,994 (421,875)	
(30,000)		16,000 (14,061) 1,939		887,111 (887,111)	
34,701 56,690 \$ 91,391	\$	(60,604) 89,477 28,873	\$	(421,875) 559,745 137,870	



ESTILL COUNTY RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

ESTILL COUNTY RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$ (421,875)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of	
Activities are different because Governmental Funds report	
capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of	
Activities the cost of those assets are allocated over their	
estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.	
Capital Outlay	773,816
Construction in Progress	551,708
Depreciation Expense	(432,791)
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g. bonds, financing obligations) provides	
current financial resources to governmental funds, while repayment of principal	
on long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of Governmental	
Funds. These transactions, however, have no effect on net assets.	
Financing Obligations Principal Payments	245,374
Bond Principal Payments	9,289
Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities	\$ 725,521



ESTILL COUNTY STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS - PROPRIETARY FUND - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

${\bf ESTILL\ COUNTY} \\ {\bf STATEMENT\ OF\ NET\ ASSETS\ -\ PROPRIETARY\ FUND\ -\ MODIFIED\ CASH\ BASIS} \\$

		ess-Type vities -
		rprise
	<u>F</u>	<u>und</u>
	Ca	Tail nteen 'und
Assets		
Current Assets:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	4,011
Total Current Assets		4,011
Net Assets		
Unrestricted		4,011
Total Net Assets	\$	4,011



ESTILL COUNTY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET ASSETS PROPRIETARY FUND - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

ESTILL COUNTY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET ASSETS PROPRIETARY FUND - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

	Act Ent	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Fund		
		Jail Canteen Fund		
Operating Revenues				
Canteen Receipts	\$	12,845		
Total Operating Revenues		12,845		
Operating Expenses				
Cost of Sales		6,500		
Recreational		3,835		
Miscellaneous		1,393		
Total Operating Expenses		11,728		
Operating Income		1,117		
Change In Net Assets		1,117		
Total Net Assets - Beginning		2,894		
Total Net Assets - Ending	\$	4,011		



ESTILL COUNTY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS - PROPRIETARY FUND - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

ESTILL COUNTY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS - PROPRIETARY FUND - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

	Business-Typ Activities - Enterprise Fund		
	Jail Canteen Fund		
Cash Flows From Operating Activities			
Receipts From Customers	\$	12,845	
Cost of Sales		(6,500)	
Recreational Costs		(3,835)	
Miscellaneous		(1,393)	
Net Cash Provided By			
Operating Activities		1,117	
Net Increase in Cash and Cash			
Equivalents		1,117	
Cash and Cash Equivalents - July 1, 2008		2,894	
Cash and Cash Equivalents - June 30, 2009	\$	4,011	
Reconciliation of Operating Income to		.Jail	
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating	C	anteen	
Activities	Fund		
Operating Income	\$	1,117	
Net Cash Provided By Operating			
Activities	\$	1,117	

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ESTILL COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2009

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Basis of Presentation

The county presents its government-wide and fund financial statements in accordance with a modified cash basis of accounting, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Under this basis of accounting, assets, liabilities, and related revenues and expenditures are recorded when they result from cash transactions, with a few exceptions. This modified cash basis recognizes revenues when received and expenditures when paid. Notes receivable are recognized on the Statement of Net Assets, but notes receivable are not included and recognized on Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds. Property tax receivables, accounts payable, compensated absences, and donated assets are not reflected in the financial statements.

Encumbrances lapse at year-end and are not reflected on the Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Activities; however encumbrances are reflected on the Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds as part of the fund balance (Reserved for Encumbrances).

The State Local Finance Officer does not require the county to report capital assets and infrastructure; however the value of these assets is included in the Statement of Net Assets and the corresponding depreciation expense is included on the Statement of Activities.

B. Reporting Entity

The financial statements of Estill County include the funds, agencies, boards, and entities for which the fiscal court is financially accountable. Financial accountability, as defined by Section 2100 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards, as amended by GASB 14 and GASB 39, was determined on the basis of the government's ability to significantly influence operations, select the governing authority, participate in fiscal management and the scope of public service. Consequently, the reporting entity includes organizations that are legally separate from the primary government. Legally separate organizations are reported as component units if either the county is financially accountable or the organization's exclusion would cause the county's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. Component units may be blended or discretely presented. Blended component units either provide their services exclusively or almost entirely to the primary government, or their governing bodies are substantively the same as the primary government. All other component units are discretely presented.

C. Estill County Elected Officials

Kentucky law provides for election of the officials below from the geographic area constituting Estill County. Pursuant to state statute, these officials perform various services for the Commonwealth of Kentucky, its judicial courts, the fiscal court, various cities and special districts within the county, and the board of education. In exercising these responsibilities, however, they are required to comply with state laws. Audits of their financial statements are issued separately and individually and can be obtained from their respective administrative offices. These financial statements are not required to be included in the financial statements of Estill County, Kentucky.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

C. Estill County Elected Officials (Continued)

- Circuit Court Clerk
- County Attorney
- Property Valuation Administrator
- County Clerk
- County Sheriff

D. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government—wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net assets and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government and its non-fiduciary component units. For the most part, the effect of interfund activities has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on sales, fees, and charges for support. Business-type revenues come mostly from fees charged to external parties for goods or services.

The statement of net assets presents the reporting entity's non-fiduciary assets and liabilities, the difference between the two being reported as net assets. Net assets are reported in three categories:

1) invested in capital assets, net of related debt - consisting of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by outstanding balances for debt related to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets; 2) restricted net assets - resulting from constraints placed on net assets by creditors, grantors, contributors, and other external parties, including those constraints imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation; and 3) unrestricted net assets - those assets that do not meet the definition of restricted net assets or invested in capital assets.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. Program revenues include: l) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function; 2) operating grants and contributions; and 3) capital grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function. Internally dedicated resources such as taxes and unrestricted state funds are reported as general revenues.

Funds are characterized as either major or non-major. Major funds are those whose assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses are at least ten percent of the corresponding total (assets, liabilities, etc.) for all funds or type (governmental or proprietary) and whose total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses are at least five percent of the corresponding total for all governmental and enterprise funds combined. The fiscal court may also designate any fund as major.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and proprietary funds. Major individual governmental funds and enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the financial statements.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

D. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

Governmental Funds

The primary government reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund - This is the primary operating fund of the fiscal court. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except where the Department for Local Government requires a separate fund or where management requires that a separate fund be used for some function.

Road Fund - This fund is for road and bridge construction and repair. The primary source of revenue for this fund is state payments for truck licenses distribution, municipal road aid, and transportation grants. The Department for Local Government requires the fiscal court to maintain these receipts and expenditures separately from the General Fund.

Jail Fund - The primary purpose of this fund is to account for the jail expenses of the county. The primary sources of revenue for this fund are reimbursements from the state and federal government, payments from other counties for housing prisoners, and transfers from the General Fund. The Department for Local Government requires the fiscal court to maintain these receipts and expenditures separately from the General Fund.

Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP) Fund – The primary purpose of this fund is to account for federal CSEPP grant monies, which is the only source of revenue for this fund. Estill County is part of a ten county region in Kentucky that receives federal grant monies to mitigate disasters associated with the Bluegrass Army Depot's chemical stockpile located in neighboring Madison County. The Department for Local Government and the federal government require the fiscal court to maintain these receipts and expenditures separately from the General Fund.

911/CMRS Fund - The primary purpose of this fund is to account for surcharge taxes for Commercial Mobile Radio Systems (CMRS). The state distributes CMRS monies to counties to supplement 911 operations. The Department for Local Government requires the fiscal court to maintain these receipts and expenditures separately from the General Fund.

The primary government also has the following non-major funds: Local Government Economic Assistance (LGEA) Fund, State Grants Fund, EM Tower Fund, Search/Rescue Fund, Homeland Security Fund, Planning/Prep Fund, Emergency Management Fund, and CERT Fund.

Special Revenue Funds:

The Road Fund, Jail Fund, Local Government Economic Assistance (LGEA) Fund, State Grants Fund, CSEPP Fund, 911/CMRS Fund, EM Tower Fund, Homeland Security Fund, Planning/Prep Fund, Emergency Management Fund, and CERT Fund are presented as special revenue funds. Special revenue funds are to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources and expenditures that are legally restricted for specific purposes.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

D. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

Proprietary Funds

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with proprietary funds' principal ongoing operations. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses. The principal operating revenues of the county's enterprise funds are charges to customers for sales in the Jail Canteen Fund. Operating expenses for the enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets.

The primary government reports the following major proprietary fund:

Jail Canteen Fund - The canteen operations are authorized pursuant to KRS 441.135(1), which allows the jailer to sell snacks, sodas, and other items to inmates. The profits generated from the sale of those items are to be used for the benefit or recreation of the inmates. KRS 441.135(2) requires the jailer to maintain accounting records and report annually to the county treasurer the receipts and disbursements of the Jail Canteen Fund.

E. Deposits and Investments

The government's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, certificates of deposit, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

KRS 66.480 authorizes the county to invest in the following, including but not limited to, obligations of the United States and of its agencies and instrumentalities, obligations and contracts for future delivery or purchase of obligations backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, obligations of any corporation of the United States government, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of this state, and certificates of deposit issued by or other interest-bearing accounts of any bank or savings and loan institution which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or which are collateralized, to the extent uninsured, by any obligation permitted by KRS 41.240(4).

F. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, land improvements, buildings, furniture and office equipment, building improvements, machinery, equipment, and infrastructure assets (roads and bridges) that have a useful life of more than one reporting period based on the government's capitalization policy, are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities of the government-wide financial statements. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost when purchased or constructed.

Cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend the asset's life are not capitalized. Land and Construction In Progress are not depreciated. Interest incurred during construction is not capitalized. Capital assets and infrastructure are depreciated using the straight-line method of depreciation over the estimated useful life of the asset.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

F. Capital Assets (Continued)

	Cap	oitalization	Useful Life	
	T1	hreshold	(Years)	
Land Improvements	\$	10,000	10-60	
Buildings and Building Improvements	\$	25,000	10-75	
Machinery and Equipment	\$	5,000	3-25	
Vehicles	\$	5,000	5-10	
Infrastructure	\$	10,000	10-50	

G. Long-term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable financial statements. The principal amount of bonds, notes and financing obligations are reported.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond interest, as well as bond issuance costs when received or when paid, during the current period. The principal amount of the debt and interest are reported as expenditures. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as expenditures. Debt proceeds are reported as other financing sources.

H. Fund Equity

In the fund financial statements, the difference between the assets and liabilities of governmental funds is reported as fund balance. Fund balance is divided into reserved and unreserved components, with unreserved considered available for new spending. Unreserved fund balances may be divided into designated and undesignated portions. Designations represent fiscal court's intended use of the resources and should reflect actual plans approved by the fiscal court.

Governmental funds report reservations of fund balance for amounts that are legally restricted by outside parties for use for a specific purpose, long-term receivables, and encumbrances.

"Reserved for Encumbrances" are purchase orders that will be fulfilled in a subsequent fiscal period. Although the purchase order or contract creates a legal commitment, the fiscal court incurs no liability until performance has occurred on the part of the party with whom the fiscal court has entered into the arrangement. When a government intends to honor outstanding commitments in subsequent periods, such amounts are encumbered. Encumbrances lapse at year-end and are not reflected on the Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Activities; however, encumbrances are reflected on the Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds as part of the fund balance.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

I. Budgetary Information

Annual budgets are adopted on a cash basis of accounting and according to the laws of Kentucky as required by the State Local Finance Officer.

The County Judge/Executive is required to submit estimated receipts and proposed expenditures to the fiscal court by May 1 of each year. The budget is prepared by fund, function, and activity and is required to be adopted by the fiscal court by July 1.

The fiscal court may change the original budget by transferring appropriations at the activity level; however, the fiscal court may not increase the total budget without approval by the State Local Finance Officer. Expenditures may not exceed budgeted appropriations at the activity level.

Generally and except as otherwise provided by law, property taxes are assessed as of January 1, levied (mailed) November 1, due at discount November 30, due at face value December 31, delinquent January 1 following the assessment, and subject to lien and sale the 3rd Saturday in April following the delinquency date.

Note 2. Deposits

The county maintained deposits of public funds with depository institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) as required by KRS 66.480(1)(d). According to KRS 41.240(4), the depository institution should pledge or provide sufficient collateral which, together with FDIC insurance, equals or exceeds the amount of public funds on deposit at all times. In order to be valid against the FDIC in the event of failure or insolvency of the depository institution, this pledge or provision of collateral should be evidenced by an agreement between the county and the depository institution, signed by both parties, that is (a) in writing, (b) approved by the board of directors of the depository institution or its loan committee, which approval must be reflected in the minutes of the board or committee, and (c) an official record of the depository institution. These requirements were met.

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a depository institution's failure, the County's deposits may not be returned to it. The County does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk but rather follows the requirements for KRS 41.240(4). As of June 30, 2009, all deposits were covered by FDIC insurance or a properly executed collateral security agreement.

Note 3. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2009 was as follows:

	Reporting Entity							
	E	Beginning						Ending
		Balance	It	ncreases	Decrease	es	Balance	
Governmental Activities:								
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated:								
Land and Land Improvements	\$	645,000	\$		\$		\$	645,000
Construction In Progress		110,245		551,708				661,953
Total Capital Assets Not Being		_						
Depreciated		755,245		551,708				1,306,953
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated:								
Buildings		2,432,503		169,208				2,601,711
Equipment		2,082,448		124,313				2,206,761
Vehicles		1,180,548		124,515				1,180,548
Infrastructure		2,236,866		480,295				2,717,161
Total Capital Assets Being		2,230,000		+00,273				2,717,101
Depreciated		7,932,365		773,816				8,706,181
Less Accumulated Depreciation For:								
Buildings		(615,937)		(70,597)				(686,534)
Equipment		(878,612)		(147,331)				(1,025,943)
Vehicles		(513,806)		(55,300)				(569,106)
Infrastructure		(228,760)		(159,563)				(388,323)
mirastructure		(228,700)		(139,303)				(388,323)
Total Accumulated Depreciation		(2,237,115)		(432,791)				(2,669,906)
Total Capital Assets, Being								
Depreciated, Net		5,695,250		341,025				6,036,275
Government Activities Capital								
Assets, Net	\$	6,450,495	\$	892,733	\$	0	\$	7,343,228

Depreciation expense was charged to functions of the primary government as follows:

Governmental Activities:	
General Government	\$ 70,566
Protection to Persons and Property	166,475
General Health and Sanitation	1,600
Recreation and Culture	1,606
Roads, Including Depreciation of General Infrastructure Assets	 192,544
Total Depreciation Expense - Governmental Activities	\$ 432,791

Note 4. Short-term Debt

- A. On June 29, 2006, Estill County entered into a short term borrowing agreement with Citizens Guaranty Bank in the amount of \$100,119 for operating expenses. The agreement required one payment for the total outstanding due July 10, 2007. The county paid principal amounts totaling \$215, leaving a principal balance of \$99,904 as of June 30, 2007. On July 10, 2007 the county renewed this borrowing agreement in the amount of \$99,954 maturing on July 10, 2008. On July 10, 2008 the county again renewed this borrowing agreement in the amount of \$100,014 maturing on July 20, 2009. The principal balance of this note was \$100,014 as of June 30, 2009.
- B. On December 7, 2007, Estill County entered into a capital lease agreement with Kentucky Association of Counties for the purpose of financing the purchase of a truck classified as held for sale. The principal amount of the lease was \$98,925 with repayment to be made on December 20, 2008. The county is to pay interest monthly. No principal balance was due as of June 30, 2009.
- C. On June 12, 2008, Estill County entered into a short-term promissory note with Citizens Guaranty Bank in the amount of \$100,182 for operating expenses. The note requires monthly payments of \$8,577 to be paid in full on June 20, 2009. No principal balance was due as of June 30, 2009.

D. Changes In Short-term Liabilities

	В	eginning					Ending	Dι	ue Within
	Balance		Additions Reductions		Balance		One Year		
Financing Obligations	\$	299,061	\$	60	\$ 199,107	\$	100,014	\$	100,014
Short-term Liabilities	\$	299,061	\$	60	\$ 199,107	\$	100,014	\$	100,014

Note 5. Long-term Debt

A. Refinancing Lease Agreement

On December 31, 2004, Estill County entered into a \$260,000 lease agreement with Kentucky Association of Counties. The purpose of this lease was to retire a portion of the county's outstanding debt. As of June 30, 2009, the principal outstanding was \$102,225. Future principal and interest requirements are as follows:

	Governmental Activities					
Fiscal Year Ended						
June 30	F	Principal	Interest & Fees			
2010	\$	38,364	\$	3,561		
2011		39,855		2,128		
2012		24,006		484		
Totals	\$	102,225	\$	6,173		

Note 5. Long-term Debt (Continued)

B. Refinancing Lease Agreement

On December 31, 2004, Estill County entered into an \$825,000 lease agreement with Kentucky Association of Counties. The purpose of this lease was to retire a portion of the county's outstanding debt. As of June 30, 2009, the principal outstanding was \$618,569. Future principal and interest requirements are as follows:

	Governmental Activities						
Fiscal Year Ended							
June 30	<u>I</u>	Principal]	Interest			
2010	\$	48,233	\$	23,671			
2010	Ψ	49,702	Ψ	22,665			
2012		51,758		20,627			
2013		53,899		18,475			
2014		56,128		16,244			
2015-2019		317,447		44,379			
2020		41,402		808			
Totals	\$	618,569	\$	146,869			

C. Tractor/Mower

On August 20, 2005, Estill County entered into a \$50,000 lease agreement with Kentucky Association of Counties. The purpose of this lease was for the purchase of a tractor/mower. This is a five-year lease, which requires annual principal payments of \$10,000 and monthly interest and fee payments. As of June 30, 2009, the principal outstanding was \$20,000. Future principal and interest requirements are as follows:

	Governmental Activities					
Fiscal Year Ended June 30	P	rincipal	Interest			
2010 2011	\$	10,000 10,000	\$	635 52		
Totals	\$	20,000	\$	687		

Note 5. Long-term Debt (Continued)

D. Case Backhoe

On June 29, 2006, Estill County entered into a five-year lease for \$67,149 with Citizens Guaranty Bank. The purpose of this lease was for the purchase of a Case backhoe. This is a five-year lease, which requires annual principal and interest payments. As of June 30, 2009, the principal outstanding was \$27,741. Future principal and interest requirements are as follows:

	Governmental Activities								
Fiscal Year Ended June 30	P	rincipal	Interest						
2010 2011	\$	13,478 14,263	\$	1,617 831					
Totals	\$	27,741	\$	2,448					

E. 911 Upgrade

On June 29, 2006, Estill County entered into a five-year lease for \$115,419 with Citizens Guaranty Bank. The purpose of this lease was for upgrading the county's 911 system. This is a five-year lease, which requires monthly principal and interest payments. As of June 30, 2009, the principal outstanding was \$52,161. Future principal and interest requirements are as follows:

Governmental Activities								
P	rincipal	Interest						
	тистри		iterest					
\$	24,248	\$	2,401					
	25,701		949					
	2,212		11					
\$	52,161	\$	3,361					
	P	Principal \$ 24,248 25,701 2,212	Principal II \$ 24,248 \$ 25,701 2,212					

Note 5. Long-term Debt (Continued)

F. Jail - Long Term Participation Agreement

The Kentucky Local Correctional Facilities Construction Authority (KLCFCA), an independent corporation agency and instrumentality of Kentucky, issued revenue bonds in the amount of \$206,362 for the purpose of constructing a jail facility. On April 1, 1987, the fiscal court subsequently entered into a lease and participation agreement with KLCFCA for \$206,362 principal plus interest on the issue. The principal amount outstanding as of June 30, 2009 was \$69,499. Future principal and interest requirements are:

	Governmental Activities							
Fiscal Year Ended	`							
June 30	P	rincipal	I	nterest				
2010	\$	9,878	\$	4,093				
2011		10,505		3,447				
2012		11,171		2,760				
2013		11,879		2,029				
2014		12,632		1,252				
2015		13,434		426				
Totals	\$	69,499	\$	14,007				

G. Changes In Long-term Liabilities

Long-term liability activity for the year ended June 30, 2009, was as follows:

	Beginning			Ending	Due Within
	Balance	Additions	Reductions	Balance	One Year
Primary Government:					
Governmental Activities:					
Revenue Bonds	\$ 78,788	\$	\$ 9,289	\$ 69,499	\$ 9,878
Financing Obligations	967,144	-	146,448	820,696	134,324
Governmental Activities Long-term Liabilities	\$ 1,045,932	\$	\$ 155,737	\$ 890,195	\$ 144,202

Note 6. Employee Retirement System

The fiscal court has elected to participate in the County Employees Retirement System (CERS), pursuant to KRS 78.530 administered by the Board of Trustees of the Kentucky Retirement Systems. This is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer, defined benefit pension plan, which covers all eligible full-time employees and provides for retirement, disability, and death benefits to plan members. Benefit contributions and provisions are established by statute. Nonhazardous covered employees are required to contribute 5 percent of their salary to the plan. The county's contribution rate for nonhazardous employees was 13.5 percent.

Benefits fully vest on reaching five years of service for nonhazardous employees. Aspects of benefits for nonhazardous employees include retirement after 27 years of service or age 65.

Historical trend information showing the CERS' progress in accumulating sufficient assets to pay benefits when due is presented in the Kentucky Retirement Systems' annual financial report. This report may be obtained by writing the Kentucky Retirement Systems, 1260 Louisville Road, Frankfort, KY 40601-6124, or by telephone at (502) 564-4646.

Note 7. Deferred Compensation

On February 24, 2000, the Estill County Fiscal Court voted to allow all eligible employees to participate in deferred compensation plans administered by The Kentucky Public Employees' Deferred Compensation Authority. The Kentucky Public Employees' Deferred Compensation Authority is authorized under KRS 18A.230 to 18A.275 to provide administration of tax sheltered supplemental retirement plans for all state, public school and university employees and employees of local political subdivisions that have elected to participate.

These deferred compensation plans permits all full time employees to defer a portion of their salary until future years. The deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death, or unforeseeable emergency. Participation by eligible employees in the deferred compensation plans is voluntary.

Historical trend information showing The Kentucky Public Employees' Deferred Compensation Authority's progress in accumulating sufficient assets to pay benefits when due is presented in The Kentucky Public Employees' Deferred Compensation Authority's annual financial report. This report may be obtained by writing Kentucky Public Employees' Deferred Compensation Authority at 101 Sea Hero Road, Suite 110, Frankfort, KY 40601-8862, or by telephone at (502) 573-7925.

Note 8. Insurance

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009, Estill County was a member of the Kentucky Association of Counties' All Lines Fund (KALF). KALF is a self-insurance fund and was organized to obtain lower cost coverage for general liability, property damage, public officials' errors and omissions, public liability, and other damages. The basic nature of a self-insurance program is that of a collectively shared risk by its members. If losses incurred for covered claims exceed the resources contributed by the members, the members are responsible for payment of the excess losses.

Note 9. Prior Period Adjustments

The prior year fund balances for the General Fund, Jail Fund, State Grants Fund and CSEPP Fund have been restated by \$6, \$2,229, \$99, and \$8,917, respectively, due to prior year voided checks. Beginning net assets of the governmental activities has been restated in total by \$11,251. The beginning balance was increased by the total voided checks above.

Note 10. Deficit Fund Balance

The General Fund had a fund balance deficit resulting from short-term borrowing by the fiscal court to meet operating needs.



ESTILL COUNTY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES Required Supplementary Information - Modified Cash Basis

ESTILL COUNTY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES Required Supplementary Information - Modified Cash Basis

For The Year Ended June 30, 2009

		GENER	RAL FUND	
	Budgeted	Amounts	Actual Amounts, (Budgetary	Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Basis)	(Negative)
REVENUES				
Taxes	\$ 1,528,219	\$ 1,528,219	\$ 1,524,567	\$ (3,652)
In Lieu Tax Payments		3,442	11,478	8,036
Excess Fees	12,188	135,615	135,615	
Licenses and Permits	14,500	14,500	14,618	118
Intergovernmental Revenue	101,820	114,955	125,124	10,169
Charges for Services	192,206	194,486	211,917	17,431
Miscellaneous	425,539	473,475	492,918	19,443
Interest	1,160	8,067	7,974	(93)
Total Revenues	2,275,632	2,472,759	2,524,211	51,452
EXPENDITURES				
General Government	574,647	825,765	818,863	6,902
Protection to Persons and Property	567,447	504,882	416,716	88,166
General Health and Sanitation	64,500	68,581	67,946	635
Social Services	205,853	145,652	145,551	101
Recreation and Culture	2,000	3,220	3,220	
Debt Service	267,000	269,317	269,317	
Administration	478,023	501,984	497,385	4,599
Total Expenditures	2,159,470	2,319,401	2,218,998	100,403
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures Before Other				
Financing Sources (Uses)	116,162	153,358	305,213	151,855
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Financing Obligation Proceeds			60	60
Transfers From Other Funds	166,270	166,270	284,061	117,791
Transfers To Other Funds	(348,852)	(348,852)	(603,050)	(254,198)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(182,582)	(182,582)	(318,929)	(136,347)
Net Changes in Fund Balance	(66,420)	(29,224)	(13,716)	15,508
Fund Balance - Beginning (Restated)	25,000	34,453	34,499	46
Fund Balance - Ending	\$ (41,420)	\$ 5,229	\$ 20,783	\$ 15,554

	ROAD FUND								
				Actual Amounts, Budgetary Basis)	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)				
REVENUES									
In Lieu Tax Payments	\$	10,500	\$	10,500	\$	23,792	\$	13,292	
Intergovernmental Revenue		1,095,142		1,095,142		973,486		(121,656)	
Miscellaneous		15,000		15,000		8,950		(6,050)	
Interest		200		200		145		(55)	
Total Revenues	\$	1,120,842	\$	1,120,842	\$	1,006,373	\$	(114,469)	
EXPENDITURES									
Roads		765,301		1,107,333		1,009,830		97,503	
Debt Service		90,434		188,434		126,084		62,350	
Capital Projects		120,000		47,243		,		47,243	
Administration		165,107		200,682		172,748		27,934	
Total Expenditures		1,140,842		1,543,692		1,308,662		235,030	
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures Before Other									
Financing Sources (Uses)		(20,000)		(422,850)		(302,289)		120,561	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)									
Transfers From Other Funds		166,200		166,200		119,550		(46,650)	
Transfers To Other Funds		(166,200)		(166,200)		(240,000)		(73,800)	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)						(120,450)		(120,450)	
Net Changes in Fund Balance		(20,000)		(422,850)		(422,739)		111	
Fund Balance - Beginning		20,000		426,401		426,401			
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	0	\$	3,551	\$	3,662	\$	111	

	JAIL FUND								
	Budgeted Amounts Original Final		Actual Amounts, (Budgetary Basis)		Fin I	iance with al Budget Positive Jegative)			
REVENUES		<u> </u>				/		<u> </u>	
Taxes	\$	174,000	\$	174,000	\$		\$	(174,000)	
Intergovernmental Revenue		94,000		102,689		89,660		(13,029)	
Charges for Services		64,035		64,035		14,371		(49,664)	
Miscellaneous		6,300		6,300				(6,300)	
Interest		100	-	100		33		(67)	
Total Revenues		338,435		347,124		104,064		(243,060)	
EXPENDITURES									
Protection to Persons and Property		356,280		519,891		478,512		41,379	
Debt Service		15,650		14,750		13,990		760	
Administration		108,567		184,063		80,864		103,199	
Total Expenditures		480,497		718,704		573,366		145,338	
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures Before Other									
Financing Sources (Uses)		(142,062)		(371,580)		(469,302)		(97,722)	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)									
Transfers From Other Funds		182,582		360,000		467,500		107,500	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		182,582		360,000		467,500		107,500	
Net Changes in Fund Balance		40,520		(11,580)		(1,802)		9,778	
Fund Balance - Beginning (Restated)		900	-	3,000	-	3,000			
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	41,420	\$	(8,580)	\$	1,198	\$	9,778	

	CSEPP FUND								
	Budgeted Amounts Original Final					Actual Amounts, (Budgetary Basis)		Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
REVENUES									
Intergovernmental Revenues	\$	2,839,237	\$	2,839,237	\$	849,042	\$	(1,990,195)	
Miscellaneous				3,072		3,217		145	
Total Revenues		2,839,237		2,842,309		852,259		(1,990,050)	
EXPENDITURES									
Protection to Persons and Property		2,776,737		2,816,737		858,371		1,958,366	
Administration		62,500		175,386		51,725		123,661	
Total Expenditures		2,839,237		2,992,123		910,096		2,082,027	
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures Before Other									
Financing Sources (Uses)				(149,814)		(57,837)		91,977	
Net Changes in Fund Balances Fund Balances - Beginning (Restated)				(149,814) 149,814		(57,837) 149,814		91,977	
Fund Balances - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$	91,977	\$	91,977	

	911/CMRS Fund								
	Budgeted Amounts Original Final			Actual Amounts, (Budgetary		Variance with Final Budget Positive			
		Original		Final		Basis)	(N	egative)	
REVENUES		-2.12 0							
Charges for Services	\$	72,139	\$	75,407	\$	99,675	\$	24,268	
Total Revenues		72,139		75,407		99,675		24,268	
EXPENDITURES									
Protection to Persons and Property		40,000		39,900		34,694		5,206	
Administration		32,139		92,197		280		91,917	
Total Expenditures		72,139		132,097		34,974		97,123	
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures Before Other Financing Sources (Uses)				(56,690)		64,701		121,391	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)									
Transfers Out to Other Funds						(30,000)		(30,000)	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)						(30,000)		(30,000)	
Net Changes in Fund Balances Fund Balances - Beginning				(56,690) 56,690		34,701 56,690		91,391	
Fund Balances - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$	91,391	\$	91,391	

ESTILL COUNTY NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

June 30, 2009

Note 1. Budgetary Information

Annual budgets are adopted on a cash basis of accounting and according to the laws of Kentucky as required by the State Local Finance Officer.

The County Judge/Executive is required to submit estimated receipts and proposed expenditures to the fiscal court by May 1 of each year. The budget is prepared by fund, function, and activity and is required to be adopted by the fiscal court by July 1.

The fiscal court may change the original budget by transferring appropriations at the activity level; however, the fiscal court may not increase the total budget without approval by the State Local Finance Officer. Expenditures may not exceed budgeted appropriations at the activity level.

Note 2. Reconciliation of Required Supplementary Information to Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds.

Reconciliation of General Fund Total Expenditures - Budgetary Basis 2,218,998 Short-term Debt Payments (100,182)Total Expenditures - Modified Cash Basis \$ 2,118,816 Total Other Financing Sources (Uses) - Budgetary Basis (318,929)Short-term Debt Proceeds (60)Total Other Financing Sources (Uses) - Modified Cash Basis (318,989)Fund Balance- Ending - Budgetary Basis 20,783 **Outstanding Liabilities** (100,014)Fund Balance - Ending - Modified Cash Basis (79,231)

ESTILL COUNTY COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS Other Supplementary Information

June 30, 2009

ESTILL COUNTY COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS Other Supplementary Information

June 30, 2009

			5	State			Se	earch/
	\mathbf{L}	GEA	Grants		EM Tower		Rescue	
	F	und]	Fund	Fund		Fund	
ASSEIS				_				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	909	\$	2,436	\$	11,367	\$	3,376
Total Assets		909		2,436		11,367		3,376
FUND BALANCES								
Unreserved:								
Special Revenue Funds		909		2,436		11,367		3,376
Total Fund Balances	\$	909	\$	2,436	\$	11,367	\$	3,376

ESTILL COUNTY
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS
Other Supplementary Information
June 30, 2009
(Continued)

eland urity und	nning/ Prep Fund	Man	ergency nagement Fund	CERT Fund		No Gove	Total n-Major ernmental Funds
\$ 13	\$ 2,500	\$	2,522	\$	5,750	\$	28,873
 13	 2,500		2,522		5,750		28,873
13	2,500		2,522		5,750		28,873
\$ 13	\$ 2,500	\$	2,522	\$	5,750	\$	28,873



ESTILL COUNTY COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS Other Supplementary Information

ESTILL COUNTY

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS Other Supplementary Information

REVENUES Taxes \$ 6,410 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$		LGEA Fund	 State Grants Fund	I Tower Fund	F	earch/ Rescue Fund
Intergovernmental	REVENUES					
Charges for Services 3,720 Miscellaneous 12,665 Interest 102 34 Total Revenues 105,030 353,294 3,754 3,376 EXPENDITURES General Government 17,294 834	Taxes	\$ 6,410	\$	\$	\$	
Miscellaneous 12,665 Interest 102 34 Total Revenues 105,030 353,294 3,754 3,376 EXPENDITURES General Government 17,294 834 <td< td=""><td>Intergovernmental</td><td>98,518</td><td>340,629</td><td></td><td></td><td>3,376</td></td<>	Intergovernmental	98,518	340,629			3,376
Interest Total Revenues 102 34 3,754 3,376	Charges for Services			3,720		
Total Revenues 105,030 353,294 3,754 3,376	Miscellaneous		12,665			
EXPENDITURES General Government 17,294 834 Protection to Persons and Property 24,194 103,306 General Health & Sanitation 16,265 21,688 Social Services 12,674 Recreation and Culture 3,397 76,071 Roads 27,689 Capital Projects 233,780 Administration 2,649 204 Total Expenditures 104,162 435,883 Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures Before Other Financing Sources (Uses) 868 (82,589) 3,754 3,376 Other Financing Sources (Uses) 11,500 Total Other Financing Sources (Uses) Net Change in Fund Balances 868 (71,089) 3,754 3,376 Fund Balances - Beginning (Restated) 41 73,525 7,613 7,613	Interest	 102	 	 34		
General Government 17,294 834 Protection to Persons and Property 24,194 103,306 General Health & Sanitation 16,265 21,688 Social Services 12,674 Recreation and Culture 3,397 76,071 Roads 27,689 233,780 Administration 2,649 204 Total Expenditures 104,162 435,883 435,883 Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures Before Other Expenditures Before Other 868 (82,589) 3,754 3,376 Other Financing Sources (Uses) 868 (82,589) 3,754 3,376 Other Financing Sources (Uses) 16,000 11,500 11,500 Net Change in Fund Balances 868 (71,089) 3,754 3,376 Fund Balances - Beginning (Restated) 41 73,525 7,613	Total Revenues	 105,030	 353,294	3,754		3,376
Protection to Persons and Property 24,194 103,306 General Health & Sanitation 16,265 21,688 Social Services 12,674 Recreation and Culture 3,397 76,071 Roads 27,689 Capital Projects 233,780 Administration 2,649 204 Total Expenditures 104,162 435,883 Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures Before Other Financing Sources (Uses) 868 (82,589) 3,754 3,376 Other Financing Sources (Uses) 16,000 10,000	EXPENDITURES					
General Health & Sanitation 16,265 21,688 Social Services 12,674 Recreation and Culture 3,397 76,071 Roads 27,689 Capital Projects 233,780 Administration 2,649 204 Total Expenditures 104,162 435,883 Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures Before Other Financing Sources (Uses) 868 (82,589) 3,754 3,376 Other Financing Sources (Uses) 16,000 16,000 16,000 16,000 17,000	General Government	17,294	834			
Social Services 12,674 Recreation and Culture 3,397 76,071 Roads 27,689 Capital Projects 233,780 Administration 2,649 204 Total Expenditures 104,162 435,883 Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures Before Other Financing Sources (Uses) 868 (82,589) 3,754 3,376 Other Financing Sources (Uses) Transfers From Other Funds 16,000 16,000 11,500 Total Other Financing Sources (Uses) 11,500 11,500 11,500 Net Change in Fund Balances 868 (71,089) 3,754 3,376 Fund Balances - Beginning (Restated) 41 73,525 7,613	Protection to Persons and Property	24,194	103,306			
Recreation and Culture 3,397 76,071 Roads 27,689 Capital Projects 233,780 Administration 2,649 204 Total Expenditures 104,162 435,883 Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures Before Other Financing Sources (Uses) 868 (82,589) 3,754 3,376 Other Financing Sources (Uses) 16,000 Transfers From Other Funds (4,500) (4,500) Total Other Financing Sources (Uses) 11,500 Net Change in Fund Balances 868 (71,089) 3,754 3,376 Fund Balances - Beginning (Restated) 41 73,525 7,613	General Health & Sanitation	16,265	21,688			
Roads 27,689 Capital Projects 233,780 Administration 2,649 204 Total Expenditures 104,162 435,883 Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures Before Other Expenditures Before Other Financing Sources (Uses) 868 (82,589) 3,754 3,376 Other Financing Sources (Uses) Transfers From Other Funds (4,500) (4,500) Total Other Financing Sources (Uses) 11,500 Net Change in Fund Balances 868 (71,089) 3,754 3,376 Fund Balances - Beginning (Restated) 41 73,525 7,613	Social Services	12,674				
Capital Projects 233,780 Administration 2,649 204 Total Expenditures 104,162 435,883 Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures Before Other Financing Sources (Uses) 868 (82,589) 3,754 3,376 Other Financing Sources (Uses) 16,000 Transfers From Other Funds (4,500) (4,500) Total Other Financing Sources (Uses) 11,500 Net Change in Fund Balances 868 (71,089) 3,754 3,376 Fund Balances - Beginning (Restated) 41 73,525 7,613	Recreation and Culture	3,397	76,071			
Administration 2,649 204 Total Expenditures 104,162 435,883 Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures Before Other Financing Sources (Uses) 868 (82,589) 3,754 3,376 Other Financing Sources (Uses) 16,000 Transfers From Other Funds (4,500) 11,500 Total Other Financing Sources (Uses) 11,500 3,376 3,376 Net Change in Fund Balances 868 (71,089) 3,754 3,376 Fund Balances - Beginning (Restated) 41 73,525 7,613	Roads	27,689				
Total Expenditures 104,162 435,883 Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures Before Other Financing Sources (Uses) 868 (82,589) 3,754 3,376 Other Financing Sources (Uses) 16,000 <	Capital Projects		233,780			
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures Before Other Financing Sources (Uses) 868 (82,589) 3,754 3,376 Other Financing Sources (Uses) Transfers From Other Funds Transfers To Other Funds (4,500) Total Other Financing Sources (Uses) Net Change in Fund Balances 868 (71,089) 3,754 3,376 Fund Balances - Beginning (Restated) 41 73,525 7,613	Administration	2,649	204			
Expenditures Before Other 868 (82,589) 3,754 3,376 Other Financing Sources (Uses) Transfers From Other Funds 16,000 Transfers To Other Funds (4,500) Total Other Financing Sources (Uses) 11,500 Net Change in Fund Balances 868 (71,089) 3,754 3,376 Fund Balances - Beginning (Restated) 41 73,525 7,613	Total Expenditures	104,162	435,883			
Other Financing Sources (Uses) Transfers From Other Funds 16,000 Transfers To Other Funds (4,500) Total Other Financing Sources (Uses) 11,500 Net Change in Fund Balances 868 (71,089) 3,754 3,376 Fund Balances - Beginning (Restated) 41 73,525 7,613						
Transfers From Other Funds 16,000 Transfers To Other Funds (4,500) Total Other Financing Sources (Uses) 11,500 Net Change in Fund Balances 868 (71,089) 3,754 3,376 Fund Balances - Beginning (Restated) 41 73,525 7,613	Financing Sources (Uses)	 868	 (82,589)	 3,754		3,376
Transfers To Other Funds (4,500) Total Other Financing Sources (Uses) 11,500 Net Change in Fund Balances 868 (71,089) 3,754 3,376 Fund Balances - Beginning (Restated) 41 73,525 7,613	Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses) 11,500 Net Change in Fund Balances 868 (71,089) 3,754 3,376 Fund Balances - Beginning (Restated) 41 73,525 7,613	Transfers From Other Funds		16,000			
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses) 11,500 Net Change in Fund Balances 868 (71,089) 3,754 3,376 Fund Balances - Beginning (Restated) 41 73,525 7,613	Transfers To Other Funds		(4,500)			
Fund Balances - Beginning (Restated) 41 73,525 7,613	Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		 			
Fund Balances - Beginning (Restated) 41 73,525 7,613	Net Change in Fund Balances	868	(71,089)	3,754		3,376
	_	41				
		\$ 909	\$ 	\$	\$	3,376

ESTILL COUNTY COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS Other Supplementary Information For The Year Ended June 30, 2009 (Continued)

Homeland Security Fund		Planning/ Prep Fund		nergency nagement Fund		ERT Fund	Gov	Total on-Major ernmental Funds
\$		\$	\$		\$		\$	6,410
Ψ		Ψ	Ψ	12,083	Ψ		Ψ	454,606
				12,000				3,720
								12,665
								136
			_	12,083				477,537
								18,128
	35							127,535
								37,953
								12,674
								79,468
								27,689
								233,780
								2,853
	35							540,080
	(35)			12,083				(62,543)
								16,000
				(9,561)				(14,061)
				(9,561)				1,939
	(35)			2,522				(60,604)
	48	2,500		2,322		5,750		89,477
\$	13	\$ 2,500	\$	2,522	\$	5,750	\$	28,873



ESTILL COUNTY SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

ESTILL COUNTY SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009

Federal Grantor				
Program Title	Federal			
Grant Name	CFDA#	Grant Number	Ex	penditures
U.S Department of Homeland Security Passed through KY Office of Homeland Security and KY Department of Military Affairs	07.040	PONA 00000070051	Ф	010.007
Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program	97.040	PON2 08000078851	\$	910,096
Federal Emergency Management Agency -1818	97.036	PON2 09000128071		114,326
Federal Emergency Management Agency	97.036	n/a		12,083
TOTAL EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWA	ARDS		\$	1,036,505

ESTILL COUNTY NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009

Note 1 - The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards includes the federal grant activity of Estill County, Kentucky and is presented on a modified cash basis of accounting. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of OMB Circular A-133, <u>Audits of States</u>, <u>Local Governments</u>, and <u>Non-Profit Organizations</u>.

REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS



The Honorable Wallace Taylor, Estill County Judge/Executive Members of the Estill County Fiscal Court

Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And On Compliance And Other Matters Based On An Audit Of Financial Statements Performed In Accordance With Government Auditing Standards

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Estill County, Kentucky as of and for the year ended June 30, 2009, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated November 30, 2009. Estill County prepares its financial statements in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered Estill County's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Estill County's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Estill County's internal control over financial reporting.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. However, as discussed below, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be significant deficiencies.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the entity's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control over financial reporting. We consider the deficiencies 2009-3, 2009-4, 2009-5, and 2009-6 described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs, to be significant deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting.

Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And On Compliance And Other Matters Based On An Audit Of Financial Statements Performed In Accordance With Government Auditing Standards (Continued)

<u>Internal Control Over Financial Reporting</u> (Continued)

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control. Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in the internal control that might be significant deficiencies and, accordingly, would not necessarily disclose all significant deficiencies that are also considered to be material weaknesses. However, we consider the significant deficiency described above as item 2009-6 to be a material weakness.

Compliance And Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Estill County's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under <u>Government Auditing Standards</u> and are included in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as items 2009-1, and 2009-2.

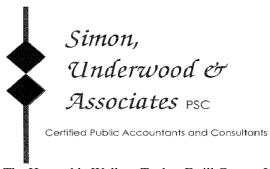
Estill County's responses to the findings identified in our audit are included in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. We did not audit the officials' responses and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management, the Estill County Fiscal Court, the Department for Local Government, and federal awarding agencies and pass-through entities and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

November 30, 2009

Smen, Undermod & Associates PSC

REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO EACH MAJOR PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH OMB CIRCULAR A-133



The Honorable Wallace Taylor, Estill County Judge/Executive Members of the Estill County Fiscal Court

Report on Compliance With Requirements

Applicable To Each Major Program And On Internal

Control Over Compliance In Accordance With OMB Circular A-133

Compliance

We have audited the compliance of Estill County, Kentucky, with the types of compliance requirements described in the <u>U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-133 Compliance Supplement</u> that are applicable to its major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2009. Estill County's major federal program is identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. Compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to its major federal program is the responsibility of Estill County's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on Estill County's compliance based on our audit.

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and OMB Circular A-133, <u>Audits of States</u>, <u>Local Governments</u>, and <u>Non-Profit Organizations</u>. Those standards and OMB Circular A-133 require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about Estill County's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures, as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of Estill County's compliance with those requirements.

In our opinion, Estill County complied, in all material respects, with the requirements referred to above that are applicable to its major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2009. However, the results of our auditing procedures disclosed an instance of noncompliance with those requirements, which is required to be reported in accordance with OMB Circular A-133 and which is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 2009-7.

Internal Control Over Compliance

The management of Estill County is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to federal programs. In planning and performing our audit, we considered Estill County's internal control over compliance with the requirements that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on compliance but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Estill County's internal control over compliance.

Report On Compliance With Requirements Applicable To Each Major Program And On Internal Control Over Compliance In Accordance With OMB Circular A-133 (Continued)

<u>Internal Control Over Compliance</u> (Continued)

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in the entity's internal control that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses as defined below. However, as discussed below, we identified a certain deficiency in internal control over compliance that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

A control deficiency in an entity's internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to administer a federal program such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control. We consider the deficiency in internal control over compliance described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 2009-8 to be a significant deficiency.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control. However, we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses.

Estill County's responses to the findings identified in our audit are included in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. We did not audit the responses and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management, the Estill County Fiscal Court, the Department for Local Government, and federal awarding agencies and pass-through entities and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than those specified parties.

November 30, 2009

Smow, Undermod & Associates PSC

ESTILL COUNTY SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

For The Year Ended June 30, 2009

ESTILL COUNTY SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009

A. SUMMARY OF AUDIT RESULTS

- 1. The auditor's report expresses an unqualified opinion on the governmental activities, business-type activities, each major fund, and aggregate remaining fund information of Estill County, Kentucky.
- 2. Four significant deficiencies relating to the internal control of the audit of the financial statements are reported in the Independent Auditor's Report, one is considered to be a material weakness.
- 3. Two instances of noncompliance material to the financial statements of Estill County were disclosed during the audit.
- 4. One significant deficiency relating to the audit of the major federal awards program is reported in the Independent Auditor's Report.
- 5. The auditor's report on compliance for the audit of the major federal awards program for Estill County expresses an unqualified opinion.
- 6. There are two audit findings relative to the major federal awards program for Estill County reported in Part C of this schedule.
- 7. The program tested as a major program was: Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CFDA #97.040)
- 8. The threshold for distinguishing Type A and B programs was \$300,000.
- 9. Estill County was not determined to be a low-risk auditee.

B. FINDINGS - FINANCIAL STATEMENT AUDIT

NONCOMPLIANCE

2009-1 The Fiscal Court Did Not Account For Encumbrances And Unpaid Obligations

The county did not report encumbrances on the fourth quarter financial statement that was provided to the Department for Local Government (DLG) and auditors. During expenditures testing, auditors noted invoices were being paid late. Based on information gathered, auditors reviewed invoices paid during July 2009 to determine the amount the county encumbered as liabilities to fiscal year 2009 for report presentation in the financial statements. Based on our calculations, the Road Fund had encumbrances of \$4,975, the Jail Fund had encumbrances of \$11,135, and the CSEPP Fund had \$108,575 of encumbrances. The county did not have the available cash balance to pay for the encumbrances for the Jail Fund. We recommend the county report all encumbrances by including all outstanding liabilities at the end of the fiscal year on the fourth quarter financial statement. They should maintain a list of these encumbrances. The county should not encumber more than the available cash balance in each fund.

County Judge/Executive's Response: This is being corrected during fiscal year 09/10.

B. FINDINGS - FINANCIAL STATEMENT AUDIT (Continued)

NONCOMPLIANCE (Continued)

2009-2 The Fiscal Court Did Not Approve A Salary Schedule

A salary schedule for all county employees was not presented to the Fiscal Court for approval. KRS 64.530 says, "The fiscal court of each county shall fix the compensation of every county officer and employee." We recommend the Fiscal Court approve a salary schedule.

County Judge/Executive's Response: Has been put in place this year.

INTERNAL CONTROL - SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES

2009-3 The Fiscal Court Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties For Occupational Tax Collections

The County lacks adequate segregation of duties for occupational tax collections. One individual is responsible for receiving, depositing, posting, and reconciling all occupational tax receipts. By delegating all of these functions to one individual, the county is increasing the risk that material misstatements will occur and go undetected. Occupational tax receipts account for 36% of General Fund receipts, which is a significant portion of revenues that are at high risk. We recommend the county separate the functions of receiving, depositing, and posting occupational tax receipts to at least two separate individuals.

County Judge/Executive's Response: I put in front of the fiscal court a plan they turned down but we have made other changes.

2009-4 The Fiscal Court Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties Over Receipts

During our review of internal controls, we noted the Treasurer posts to the receipts ledger, prepares bank deposit, prepares bank reconciliations, and prepares financial reports. We recommend controls be implemented to segregate the collecting and data preparation responsibilities from the recording and reconciling responsibilities.

County Judge/Executive's Response: We are currently changing that all checks are scanned. The Judge's office does that.

B. FINDINGS - FINANCIAL STATEMENT AUDIT (Continued)

INTERNAL CONTROL - SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES (Continued)

2009-5 The Fiscal Court's Interfund Transfers Did Not Agree To Approved Amounts

The Treasurer presents a list of interfund transfers to the fiscal court at every regular meeting. All of the transfer transactions were tested, the majority of the transfers did not agree to the amount and funds approved in the fiscal court minutes. Therefore, the risk that material misstatements will occur is higher as is the risk that errors will occur and go undetected. We recommend that all interfund transfers agree exactly to the amounts and funds presented to the fiscal court for approval. Any discrepancies and/or changes need to be submitted to the fiscal court for approval. The Instructional Guide For County Budget Preparation and State Local Finance Officer Policy Manual states that all cash transfers require a court order and Fiscal Court approval. Cash transfers impact the receipts and expenditures of the county and should be reviewed and approved by the Fiscal Court. Therefore, we recommend the Fiscal Court review and approve all transfers.

County Judge/Executive's Response: We will have better oversight.

INTERNAL CONTROL - SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY & MATERIAL WEAKNESS

2009-6 The Fiscal Court Should Maintain Complete And Accurate Capital Asset Schedules To Comply With GASB 34 Requirements And Inventory Capital Assets Periodically

The county did not have a completed capital asset schedule for fiscal year ended June 30, 2009. A list of capital asset additions, retirements and disposals were not properly maintained. In addition, assets were retired or disposed of without maintaining proper documentation. A schedule of additions should be maintained as assets are purchased to simplify the process of updating the capital asset schedule. The schedule should include the date the asset is acquired, a description of the asset, the vendor name, and the amount. Invoices for asset acquisition and invoices for all other disbursements should be kept on file in a manner that allows retrieval of the original invoice for review and verification as needed by management and auditors. Furthermore, we believe that the capital asset listing should be monitored and maintained on a regular basis. As new assets are acquired they should be added to the listing. As equipment is retired or disposed of it should be removed from the listing. We recommend that the County maintain complete and accurate capital asset schedules and records to comply with GASB 34 requirements.

The Fiscal Court should take a physical inventory of its capital assets on a regular basis (such as every two to three years) or at the beginning of a new administration to ensure only active, in-service machinery and equipment is included on the County's financial statements. We also recommend that the County implement policies that will identify and track additions, retirements and disposed assets for the purpose of the capital asset schedule. These procedures will ensure that fixed assets are properly stated and that depreciation is being calculated accurately.

County Judge/Executive's Response: Working on improving.

C. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS - MAJOR FEDERAL AWARDS PROGRAM AUDIT

NONCOMPLIANCE

Federal Program: CFDA# 97.040 - Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program

Federal Agency: Department of Homeland Security Pass-Through Agency: Commonwealth of Kentucky

Compliance: Activities allowed or unallowed, Allowable costs/cost principles.

Amount of Questioned Costs: \$29,918

2009-7 The Fiscal Court Did Not Make Timely Payments To Vendors And Did Not Approve Grant Expenditures Properly

Out of 85 expenditures tested, totaling \$1,619,380, auditors found 11 expenditures totaling \$411,598 were not paid within 30 working days. Of the \$411,598, items totaling \$29,918 did not have supporting documentation which related to pass-through grant monies. KRS 65.140(2) requires expenditures to be paid in full within 30 working days of receiving vendor invoices. KRS 65.140(2) requires expenditures to be paid in full within 30 working days of receiving vendor invoices. It continues to state that if a payment of invoices exceeds 30 days, a 1 % interest penalty should be added. The fiscal court did not comply with KRS 65.140(2) and could be subject to additional interest. We recommend fiscal court pay all expenditures within 30 days unless the Fiscal Court tables the item for review and this action is recorded in the minutes as required by KRS 65.140(2) and the county attorney review the expenditures paid untimely to determine if additional money is owed. In addition, grant expenditures should be monitored closely to ensure compliance with laws, regulations, and terms of the grant agreements. Failure by the fiscal court to properly review and approve expenditures associated with grants perpetuates the risk that improper grant expenditures may be made and, as a consequence, the County could potentially lose grant funding.

County Judge/Executive's Response: This was reported on last audit and has been corrected.

<u>INTERNAL CONTROL - SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY</u>

Federal Program: CFDA# 97.040 - Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program

Federal Agency: Department of Homeland Security Pass-Through Agency: Commonwealth of Kentucky

Compliance: All applicable areas. Amount of Questioned Costs: \$0

2009-8 The Fiscal Court Should Improve Controls Over Grants

During the test of grants the following items were noted: 1) No formal process exists to ensure that copies of all grant agreements are maintained on file with the fiscal Court. 2) The lack of information provided to the County Treasurer makes it difficult for them to know the status of some grants (open, closed, etc.) and 3) The County Treasurer is unable to provide the accurate "expenditure" amount to be used for the schedule of federal expenditures.

C. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS - MAJOR FEDERAL AWARDS PROGRAM AUDIT (Continued)

INTERNAL CONTROL - SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY (Continued)

2009-8 The Fiscal Court Should Improve Controls Over Grants

(Continued)

We recommend that the Fiscal Court appoint a grant administrator and obtain grant agreements for all grants that the County receives funds for, even those that are pass-through grants. We also recommend that the Grant Administrator maintains a monthly status report for each grant. We further recommend that the Grant Administrator creates an excel spreadsheet for each grant listing the monies received and the expenditures paid in order to be able to complete the schedule of federal expenditures, reconcile all actual grant funds to grant budgets and monitor allowable and allocable expenditures by grant type.

County Judge/Executive's Response: The Treasurer has access to all information. Our office has a current status of all grants.

D. SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS

2008-9 Fiscal Court Did Not Make Timely Payments To Vendors And Did Not Approve Grant Expenditures Properly

This comment has been repeated in the current year as comment 2009-7.

2008-10 Fiscal Court Should Improve Controls Over Grants

This comment has been repeated in the current year as comment 2009-8.



CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE - LOCAL GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

ESTILL COUNTY FISCAL COURT

For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009

CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

ESTILL COUNTY FISCAL COURT

For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009

The Estill County Fiscal Court hereby certifies that assistance received from the Local Government Economic Assistance Program was expended for the purpose intended as dictated by the applicable Kentucky Revised Statutes.

Wallace Taylor County Judge/Executivy

Laura Ann Rogers County Treasurer